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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, For weakness attended with the following symptoms:—
Levist account.
Levist acc one invariably removes) soon to low—
FAULTY, EPIL: FTIC FI'S, ETC.,
in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say
they are not frequently followed by those directal dis-

en.es."

INSANITY AND CO-SUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will contess. The records of the insans asylams and the metancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires be sid of measure to strengthen and invigorate the system, while HELM OLD'S EXCRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical. EKI ELEKEEKE FEREEEEKE



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IMPROVED ROSE WASH.
Cures these diseases in a their stages at little expense, it tie or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.



USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For all affections and discusses of these organs, whether
EXISTING N MALE OF FEWALE.
From whatever cause originating, and no matter how
long standing. Discusses of these organs require the aid
a dure to.
H. L. OLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THACKET
DURE It and it is certain to have the desired effect
to all discusses for which it is recommended.

BRURBERR



BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

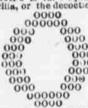
HELMBOLD'S

BIGHLY CONVENTRATED COMPOUND

VLUID EXTRACT SAR APARILLA.

For purifying the Brood and removing all caronic constitutional diseases arising from an impare state of the Blood and the only te had e avid effectual known remely for he cure of Serofula, cad diead Salt Raeum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eraptions of the Skin.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pin of water is equal to the Lisb in Diet Driak, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decochon as usually made.



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An excellent Lotion used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCK! and SARSAPARILLA in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accommany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, with hundreds of the assands of living witnesses, and upwards of 3000 musolicited certificates and recommendatory letters many of which are from the highest sources, including emment Physicians Cleraymen. Statesmen etc. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propose up by certificates.

propped up by certificates.

The Science of Med'cue, like the Doric column, stands simple, pure, majestic having fact for its basis, Induction for its pistar and Truth alone for its Capital.

My Extract Sarsapariha is a Blood Putifier; my Ex-tract Buchu is a Diuretic and will act as such in all **as.s. Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—
in recyo—and sie he most active of either that can be m socuo-and are he most active of cituer that was a secuo-and are he most active of cituer that was seen as a comparison of their properties with those set fords in the following works:

See Dispensatory of the United States, see Professor Dewars valuable works on the Practice

remarks made by the celebrated Dr PHYSIC, Phihade; his.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDowell. a

selebra ed Physician and Member of the Royal College
of Surgeons, Ire and, and published in the Transactions
of the King and Queen's Journal. Medice Chirundeal Review, published by BENJA-RAVERS, Fellow of he Royal College of Surgeons. most of late standard works on Medicine.



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THE JURISTS.

Bigler-Black-Blair-Brady-Broadhead -Brockinbrough-Browning-Campbell-Carmichael-Cope Cowan-Crisfield-Curtis-Daniels-Davis - Dixon-Denio - Doolittle-Ewing-Forsyth-Guthrie-Gilliam-Hogan Hendricks-Rughes-Hall, Oakey-Johnson-Kalbfleisch-McDougall-Moncrief-Moses-Norton - Orr - Parsons-Patton-Pendleton -Perry-Pierrepont-Porter-Powell-Pruyn-Pugh-Pratt-Rives-Rollins Russell-Seymour-Swann-Sharkey-Vallandigham-Voorhees-Waldo-Wardlaw-Winthrop-Wharton-Woodward.

THE CONVENTION.

When the political history of the Administration of Andrew Johnson comes to be written calmly and dispassionately, the measures and principles by the adoption of which he and the National Congress were carried in opposite and conflicting directions will form a subject of absorbing and almost romantic interest. At the present day, however, it is almost impossible to deal with this grave subject without viewing it from one's individual stand-point of bias and prejudice. Yet in the following article we purpose to make a simple and candid statement of the facts, the prime object of which shall be to impart to the public some slight knowledge of the character and object of the men who are to assemble in our midst on Tuesday next.

THE ORIGIN OF THE CONVENTION is involved in no mystery, although it is embarrassed by a great deal of confusion. It had its inception far back in the recent session of Congress. Almost from the opening of the session it became evident that there would be a disagreement between the controlling majority and the President upon most of the questions affecting the vi'al interests of the country. The speech of the 22d of February, and the successive vetocs of the Ereedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights bills widened and confirmed the breach. Mr. Johnson succeeded, even in Congress, in carrying with him-or retaining with him, if I of the Club on the 25th of June issued

that comes nearer the truth, as is claimed-a number of Republican members of decided ability and unquestioned patrio ism. These men were naturally thrown into each other's counsel. For the purpose of bring ag system into their deliberations, and to make an energetic attempt at prosely ism, they formed themselves into an association which assumed the name of the "National Union Club." The Hon. A. W Rangall, of Wisconsin, then the Assistant Postn aster General, became its President, and recognized leader outside the halls of Congress.

About the same time another association was formed in Washington under the title of the 'National Union Johnson Club," in which the leading spirits were Montgomery Blair: the Hon. Charles Mason, of Ohio; Charles Knap and Ward H. Lamon, of Washington; and Colonel Thomas B. Florence, of Philaielphia. Most of the members of this new association were of Democratic antecedents, although there was a slight sprinkling of Republicans among their number.

These two associations worked together in harmony, but without any special attempt a co-operation, for some months. The leading object of both, as a matter of course, was to gain a controlling influence to the political patronage of the Admiristration, and at the same time to prepare the way for the foundations of a new national organization, which should, through this pat onage and the support of the masses of the people, henceforth control the destinies of the republic.

For the better and more speedy accomplishment of these grand objects, they finally determined to unite their numbers and energies. The name of "National Union Club" being that of the association first organized, it was retained as the title of the new one. The tollowing gentlemen were elected :-

tiflicers of the National Union Club.

PRESIDENT. Hon. Alexander W. Randall, of Wisconsin.

VICE PRESIDENTS. Hon. W. F. Johnston, of Pennsylvania. Hon, D. S. Norton, of Minnesota Abram Wakeman, of New York, Hon. Charles B. Phelps, of Maryland. Hon, Thaddeus Welles, of Connecticut, Hop. A. J. Kuykendall, of Illinois, Hon, W. C. Goodloe, or Kentucky. James B. Smith, of Wisconsin, General James B. Stradman, of Obto. Charles B. Wilkinson, of Missouri. Colonel E. S. Allen, of Washington, D. C.

SECRETARY. Samuel B. Lautier, or Pennsylvania. CORRESPONDING SECRETARY. J. B. Ferguson, of Tennessee.

TREASURER. C. E. Rittenbouse (President of National Bank of Commerce, and or the firm of Rittenhouse,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon, Green Cay Smith, of Kentucky, lion, Thomas N. S illwell, of Indiana, Hon, W. A. Burleign, of Dakotah.

It being necessary for the object in view that they should take an unequivocal and undiguised position before the world, the following series of resolutions were adopted as the

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB. 1. Resolved, That we are now, as heretofore, argently attached to the union of the States under the Constitution of the United States; that we deny the right of any State to recede, and hold that a'l attempts at secession are not and void; that all the States are now States of this Union, as before the Rebellion, and we denote the power of the General Government, under Constitution, to exclude a State from the Un on, or govern it as a Territory,

2. Assocred, That our confidence in the ability, integrity, patriotism, and statesmauship of President Johnson is undiminished, and we cordially approve the general policy of his adminis

tration. 3. Kesolved, That we indorse the resolution of Congress of July, 1861, declaring the object of the war on our part to be the defense and maintenance of the supremacy of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union, with the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired.

4. Resorred, That in the language of the Chi cago Plat orm of 1860, and as quoted by the tate President Lincoln in his tirst in augural address-"The maintenance inviolate of rights of the States, and especially of the rightor each State to order and control its own doniestic institutions according to its own judg ment exclusively, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political tabric depend",

Resolved, That under the Constitution of the United States is reserved to the several States the right to prescribe the qualifications of electors therein, and that it would be subversive of the principles of our Government for Congress to force universal suffrage upon any portion of the country in opposition to the known wishes of the citizens thereof.

6 Resorved, "That the Union must be and remain one and indivisible for evers? that the war for its preservation having been brought to a triumphant close, and the supremacy of the Constitution vindicated, the right- of the States under the Constitution are to be maintained inviolate; and that loyal citizens within the States overrun by rebellion are entitled to all the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

Resolved, That all the States of the Union are entitled by the Constitution of the United states to representation in the councils or the nation, and that all loval members duly elected and returned, having the requisite qualifications as prescribed by law, should be admitted to their seats in Congress without any unnecessary delay by their respective Houses, each House being the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its members,

8. Resolved, That treason is a crime which should be punished, and that we are opposed o compromising with traitors by niver a amnesty" for "aniversal suffrage." 9. Kesolved, That the payment of the national debt is a sacred obligation never to be repullated; and that no debt or obligation incurred in any manner whatever in aid of treason or rebellion should ever be assumed or paid.

10. Resorved, That we cordially endorse the restoration policy of President Johnson as wise patriotic, constitutional and in barmony, with the loyal sentiment and purpose of the people in the suppression of the Rebellion; with the platform upon which he was elected, with the declared policy of the late President Lincoln, the action of Congress, and the pledge given during the war.

11. hesolved, That the nation owes a lasting debt of gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of

war, for the suppression of the Rebellion, and that the tamilies of the fallen heroes who died that the country might live, are the wards of the people, and should be cared for by the Government. The machinery having thus been brought into good working order, the Executive Committee

THE CALL POR THE CONVENTION which was to lay the foundation and perfect the structure of the new National party. The call thus issued read as follows:-

A National Union Convention, or at least two leigates from each Congressional district of all the States, two from each Territory, two from the District of Columbia, and four delegates at large from each State, will be held at the city of Philadelphia, on the second Tuesday (1410) of August next.

Such delegates will be chosen by the electors of the several States who sustain the Administraon in maintaining unbroken the Union of the ates, under the Constitution waic, our fathers established, and who agree in the following propositions, viz.:—
The Union of the States is, in every case, indis-oluble, and is perpetual; and the Consti-

tution of the United States, and the laws passed by Congress in pursuance thereof, supreme and constant, and universal in their obligations. The rights, the eignity, and the equality of the States in the Union, including the right of repre entation in Congress, are solemnly guaranteed by that Constitution, to save which

from overthrow so much blood and treasure were expended in the late civil war. There is no right, anywhere, to dissolve the Union, or to separate States from the Union, either by voluntary withdrawal, by force of arms, or by Congressional action, neither by the secession of the States, nor by the exclusion of their loyal and qualitied representatives, nor by the National Government in any other form. Slavery is abolished, and neither can nor

ought to be reestablished in any state of Territory within our jurisdiction.
Each State has the undoubted right to pre scribe the qualitications of its own electors, and no external power rightfully can, or bught to, dictate, control, or influence the free and volun tary action of the States in the exercise of that

The maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic concerns, according to its own judgment exclusively, subject only to the Constitution of the United states, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our point cal faoric depend, and the over hrow of that system by the usurpation and centralization of power in Congress would be a revolution, canperous to republican government and de structive of liberty.

Each House of Congress is made, by the Constitution, the sole judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its members; but the exclusion of toyal Senators and Representatives, properly chosen and qualified, under the Constitu-

tion and laws, is unjust and revolutionary.
Every patriot should frown upon all those acts and proceedings, everywhere, which serve no other purpose than to rekindle the animosities of war, and the effect of which upon our moral, social, and material interests at home, and upon our standing abroad, differing only in degree, is injurious I ke war itself.

The purpose of the war having been to preserve the Union and the Constitution by putting down the Rebellion, and the Rebellion having been suppressed, all resistance to the authority the General Government being at an end, and the war having ceased, war measures should also cease, and should be followed by measures of peaceful administration, so that union, har-mony, and concord may be encouraged, and industry, commerce, and the arts of peace re-vived and promoted; and the early restoration of all the States to the exercise of their consuout onal powers in the National Government is indispensably necessary to the strength and the decease of the republic, and to the maintenance or the public credit.

All such electors in the thirty-six States and ine Territories of the United States, and in he District of Columbia, who in a spirit of patriotism and love for the Union can se above personal and sectional considerations, and who desire to see a truly Na tonal Convention, which shall represent all the States and Territories of the Union, assemble as friends and brothers, under the acional flag, to hold counsel together upon the state of the Union, and to take measures to avert possible danger from the same,-are sperequested to take part in the choice of such delegates.

But no delegate will take a seat in such Convention who does not lovally accept the national situa ion and cordially endorse the principles above set forth, and who is not at-tached in true allegiance to the Constitution, the Umon, and the Government of the United

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1866 A. W. RANDALL, Prest., J. R. DOOLITTLE, O. H. BROWNING, EDGAR COWAN. CHARLES KNAP. SAMUEL FOWLER.

Executive Committee or the National Union Club.

When the call had been made public, the work of preparing the country for the proper response to it was commenced in thorough earnestness. Mr. Randall was the leader in this part of the labor, his position as a superio officer in the general Post Office afforling him unusual opportunities in this respect. At his bidding the whole country was deluged with circulars and platforms, and nearly every office-holder under the Federal Government was in this way urged to take part in the new movement. "National Union Johnson Clubs" sprang up almost in every county in the Union. The Democratic party, as a party, also went into the movement with all its reviving energy, its leaders tondly hoping that the day of their resurrection from the political grave was near at hand.

THE PART TAKEN BY PHILADELPHIA

has not been a secondary one. Inasmuch as the Convention itself was to assemble in our midst, the friends of Mr. Johnson, whether Democratic or Republican, thought it behooved them to make special efforts in the cause of their adoption. The Democratic organizations of this city and State went over to the Convention without a moment's parleying. The friends of the President who have not kept them company for the past few years, organized themselves into 'National Union Johnson Clubs."

The Club, of which Henry Simons, Esq., is President, has taken the lead among the city organizations. Its Executive Committee conists of the following:-

Chairman-J. R. Flanigen Secretary-S. S. Leidy. Treasurer-W. Eckfeldt.

Chairman of the Finance Committee-H. R. These gentlemen, after mature deliberation

and a careful examination of the different public buildings in the city, came to the conclusion that there was not a single audience room which was capable of seating the multitude of delegates and spectators who would wish to attend the sittings of the Convention. Under these circumstances, they determined upon the ercotion of a building for the especial accommodation of this monstrous gathering of the political claus. They went to work with a will, and by diligent labor h ave succeeded in raising enough money to defray the expenses of the undertaking.

THE WIGWAM.

The building m which the Convention is to assemble is termed a "Wigwam." Since 1860 political wigwams have been all the rage. In that year the first one of this description was erected in Chicago for the accommodation of the convention which first placed Mr. Lincola in nomination. It was and is a homely looking structure, although, unlike the wigwains of later days, it was built with a view to permanence, and still remains intact. It has since been turned into stores and warehouses, and is used for every imaginable purpose. Such is the fate of permanent wigwams.

The second Chicago Wigwam, in which General McCletlan received his nomination to the Presidency, was somewhat larger in proportion; but having been constructed of material in the rough, it was demotished about the time that the great master of inactivity himself suffered a similar tate.

The Philadelphia Wigwam is intended to be THE WIGWAM PAR EXCELLENCE.

It is located on the south side of Girard ave nue, between Twentieth street and Corinthian avenue, extending back to a small thoroughlare which rejoices in the high-sounding title of Cambriage street. The neighborhood is, unquestionably, a bad one-that is, bad for the Wigwam. It is on the outskirts of the city, and, for all practical purposes, might as well have been at Bridesburg or South Laurel Hill. In justice to the committee who selected the site, however, we will say that they did not intend originally to locate it just there. The place

WHERE THE WIGWAM WAS TO HAVE BEEN was more central, and easy of access. On the corner of Broad and Wallace streets there is a vacant block which torms a part of the Wistar estate. Dr. Jansen, of skating fame, is the lessee of this eligible piece of ground. In the winter season he uses it as a skating park. During the summer he sub-lets it to a base-ball

The Committee on the Wigwam reconnoltred the skating park in force, and concluded to build their Wigwam upon it. The decision was a wise one, and had the Committee been equally wise in their negotiations, all would have been well. But instead of consulting Dr. Jansen on the subject, they consulted the officials of the base-ball club. These youths were highly flattered by such a show of deterence, and struck the bargain without a moment's hesitation. So the contract having been awarded for the construction of the building, the agent of the contractor visited the spot on the morning of the 26th of July. He was accompanied by several laborers, who, with batchet and shovel, were prepared to inaugurate the great work. A crowd, as is customary on such momentous occasions, was present to witness the ceremony.

In the meantime Dr. Jansen had made a discovery. He had discovered that his skating park was to be honored by the presence of the great Wigwam. After deliberating upon the subject, he concluded that he kad insurmountable objections to this high distinction. So he surd out a warrant, upon which the contractor's agent and two or three of his laborers were taken before Alderman Massey, and by him were required to give bonds in the sum of eight bundred dollars each that they would hence forth keep the peace. Dr. Jansen having fully determined that under no circumstances whatever should the Wigwam be erected as Broad'and Wallace streets, he waited upon Chief of Police Ruggles and demanded protection. The Chief placed Lieutenant Lovaire and fitteen policemen at his disposal, and these officials thereupon took possession of the contested ground.

THE WIGWAM UNDER WAY AT LAST. It was under these trying circumstances, and

in deference to the old proverb that "time flies," that the committee uxed upon the present location. The contract had been awarded to Mr. J. W.

Colladay, who has the benefit of experience in this business. It was he that constructed the staging in Independence Square on which five thousand people were comfortably and safely seated on the memorable Fourth of July last past. This fact will tend greatly to assure the qualms of nervous people who are inclined to attend the sittings of the Convention.

On the 30th of July, after four invaluable days nad been utterly lost to the Wigwam, the work was again commenced. From that day to this some staty men have been steadily hammering away at it, and it is confidently expected that the monstrous structure will be entirely completed by the morning of the 14th.

THE ASPECT OF THE WIGWAM

is grand and imposing-majestic almost. It is the largest wigwam that was ever seen or heard of, in this or any other land. It has a frontage on Grard avenue of one hundred and forty-six test, and a depth of one hundred and sixty feet. This gives a superficial area of 23,360 square feet. The central portion of the roof is seventy feet in wiath, and has an altitude of fifty teet, while the roof over the wings, which contain the galleries. is forty feet from the ground. The Stars and Stripes will be forled from a lotty flagstaff. which surmounts the highest point.

The main entrance is in the centre of the front, and is twelve feet in width. On either side of this, and again at either corner, are other and narrower entrances. There are five lotty windows immediately above the main entiance, with twelve smaller ones-six on either side, six above and six below. The Convention will have as much sunlight as they can conveniently dispose of.

AN INSIDE VIEW.

On entering the Wigwam, the spectator will be saluted by strains of martial music. On looking about him, he will discover that they proceed from a platform immediately over his head. At each hand he will discover a stairway leading to the gaileries, and likewise at each of the corner entrances.

The main floor has a length of one hundred and thirty feet, and a width of seventy feet. The | the Baltimore Convention for the office of Viceroot above all this is supported by heavy rafters, extending from side to side. The view is thus entirely unobstructed, save by the solitary flagstaff in the centre. It is on this floor that the delegates will be seated. An effort was made to procure settees for their accommodation, but

the city of Philadelphia could not furnish the immense number required on such short notice. For this reason the delegates will sit upon place benches, smoothly plained. They will not suffer from the splinters which will make rents in the pantaloons of the less fortunate spectators.

The remainder of the building is filled up by the galleries, the seats of which rise one above the other, in amphitheatrical fashion, to the number of sixteen. It is calculated that the galleries and benches together will afford comfortable sitting room for at least twelve thousand persons.

At the rear of the building, and immediately opposite the main entrance, is a raised platform for the accommodation of the President, with lower ones at either side for the use of the secretaries and reporters. Under the galleries are several large committee-rooms, and long open spaces for restaurants. There will be plenty of light from the windows at the front, and a few thin rays will, perhaps, struggle in between the boards. These chinks will likewise assist in the matter of ventilation, for which purpose there are numerous apertures directly under the roof. The roof itself is substantial, affording ample protection from both sun and rain. It is formed of pine boards, covered above with a coating of water-proof felt.

An inspection of the frame-work of the Wigwam has assured us that the vast multitude which is expected to w these the deliberations of the Convention can be present without incurring the danger of a tumble to the ground. Not a spike has been used in the building, the timbers being held in place by stout iron bolts. Taking it all in all, the Wigwam, as a wigwam,

THE COST OF THE WIGWAM.

when the decorations and furniture are all complete, will be something over \$12,000, most of which, as we have already remarked, has been raised through the personal exertions of Colonel Finnigen and the other members of the Executive Committee, of one of the city National Union Johnson Clubs.

SCENES ABOUT THE WIGWAM.

The neighborhood about the Wigwam is not very thickly settled. Various enterprising individuals have already ascertained this fact, and have availed themselves of the opportunity presented. Numerous booths for the disposal of ice-cream, and stronger concoctions, are already being constructed upon the vacant lots adjacent. In due season the rivals of Artemus Ward will also pitch their tents thereabouts, affording the delegates to the Convention a chance to behold, for the small sum of ten cents, the jat woman, the Rassian giant, the boa constrictor, and various other monstrosities, alive and dead. The public can also rely upon the opportunity of purchasing peanuts and lemonade on every inch of side-walk within six blocks of the Wigwam.

THE DELEGATES.

We give below a list, corrected up to the time been regularly or irregularly appointed to attend the Convencion. The number authorized is four for each State at large, and two for each Congressional district. In most of the Biates this number has been selected, with an equal number of "alternates;" but in some cases the appointing Conventions appear to have been guided by no particular rule as to the proper number. In the following lists, the first four delegates at large and the first two district delegates, reading down the column, are the "regulars," and the remainder "alternates,"

Alabama.

The State Convention met at Selma on the 2d nst., when the following selections were made:

DELEGATES AT LARGE. A B. Coper, John Forsytu, Joseph W Faylor, R R. Mendsay. Lewis E Parsons, George S. Houston, Berj Fitzpatrick. Alexander White, DISTRICT DELEGATES.

W. P. Crenshaw, T. J Goldsboro. 1 John W. Henry, Col C. C. Langdon 2. Lewis Owen, John Gill Shorter, S. G Doster. 3. Culien A Bactle, . H. Crwekshank M. Stone, b. Kennedy. W. O Heuston, J. Foster,
A. J. Henry,
homas J. Foster,
J. Lebanon Goodman,
W. O. Heuston,
C. B. Cooper,
W. S. Mudd,
William Jackson.

The delegates at large were all members of that Alabama sect of politicians who were termed "Co-operationists" in 1861.

Parsons was the Provisional Governor of the State, being one of the first appointments of President Johnson to that office. His appointment gave great satisfaction at the time to the majority of the Northern people, as well as to those of his own section. He is now a claimant for a seat in the United States Senate for the term which expires in 1871.

Houston is likewise a claimant for a seat in the Senate, his term expiring in 1867. He is a native of Tennessee, having been born in 1811. He is a lawyer by profession. Soon after arriving at his majority, he served two terms in the Alabama Legislature. He was also Attorney-General of the State. In 1841 he entered the lower House of Congress, serving until 1849, when he retired to resume the practice of the law. In 1851 he again entered the House of Representatives, and again in 1857, serving as Chairman of the Committees on Ways and Means and on the Judiciary. In February, 1861, he left the House on the secession of his State.

FITZPATRICK is a native of Georgia, born in 1802. Becoming a lawyer, he was elected Public Solicitor of the district in which he then resided; in Alabama, serving several years. In 1840 he was a Presiden tial Elector. In 1841 he was elected Governor of Alabama, and re-elected in 1843. In 1852 he succeeded the Hon. W. R. King in the United States Senate, serving until 1861. For several sessions he was President pro ten. of the Senate. In 1860 he was nominated by President, on the Douglas ticket, but declined to accept. In February, 1861, he retired from Congress on the secession of Alahams, taking a leading part in the Rebellion, as a member of

the Confederate Senate. [Continued on Second Page.]